

The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

THE DISPATCH'S QUESTIONS—OUR QUESTIONS.

When two parties are arguing an issue, and one interjects a question, the answer to which can have no possible bearing upon the issue being discussed, the question may, without the smallest discourtesy, be pronounced irrelevant, perhaps childish.

It is intended thereby to say that there is neither rhyme nor reason in it, and that is all. The Times is entirely warranted, therefore, in saying that the questions put to it by the Dispatch yesterday are, at least, certainly irrelevant.

An answer to them could have no possible bearing upon the matter in issue between them. Let us state that issue exactly as it is.

The Times said that the alternating of names on a number of ballots at the same precinct in many parts of the State was a discreditable trick. The Dispatch took the other side of this proposition, and averred that under the circumstances it was right. It fortified itself in its position by saying that the electoral board of Hanover asked the Secretary of the Commonwealth if it could do it; that the Secretary-General if it could be done; that the Attorney-General wrote the Secretary of the Commonwealth that it was lawful to do it, and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth sent a circular to all the electoral boards in the State, "intended for the guidance of the electoral boards," which had incorporated in it this opinion of the Attorney-General that the alternating of names on any ticket at the present time was lawful. At this point in the trial of the issue whether the alterations were a discreditable trick, the Times asked to see the circular of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the opinion of the Attorney-General.

It craved oyr. The Dispatch produced them, and it turned out that the Attorney-General had never given any such opinion at all, but, on the contrary, was of opinion that there could be only one ballot for each precinct, and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth had never hinted or suggested that electoral boards that they might print several ballots for each precinct, changing the names on each ballot to places different from what they occupied on others.

The Dispatch was, therefore, convicted of representing to the people of Virginia that the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney-General had been parties to the act which we think a discreditable trick, when neither one had had any sort of part or lot in it, and the Attorney-General was of opinion that the thing was wholly contrary to law.

The case being then freed of this rubbish which the Dispatch had, so disastrous to itself, lugged into it, the only thing in order was to take up again the original question, whether the act itself was a discreditable trick, and the Dispatch's next move in the discussion of that question was to ask The Times yesterday the following:

Supposing that before the election Harry Tucker knew of and approved the proposed alteration, supposing that since the election he had spoken boldly and unhesitatingly in defence of alteration; supposing that this question were a vital question in his contest, and he should still be willing to hold his seat in Congress, would The Times class him as a beneficiary of fraud, and include him among those "manipulators" who are condemned to "undying infamy"? And under such circumstances would The Times think that Tucker could honestly hold his seat?

It follows this with two or three more questions, but they are mere variations of the same time. It is these questions which The Times calls irrelevant, indeed childish. Let us see whether they are or not.

Now, suppose Harry Tucker did know and approve of the proposed alteration, if it be as we say it is—a discreditable trick, would that make it the less so? And suppose that since the election he has spoken boldly and unhesitatingly in defence of it, would that alter the substance of the case? Why then put such questions to The Times? The Dispatch is evidently seeking shelter under Mr. Tucker's ample robes, which we trust will afford it no cover. But the point which the Dispatch really aims at is contained in the next question, and it is intended by it to ask us if we think Tucker should be unseated if it be proved that he knew before the election that the alteration was intended and approved of it. Now why should we be asked such a question as this? But since we have been asked what is really a legal question, we shall give to the Dispatch our view of the case as a matter of law.

The Dispatch must know that simple knowledge by Mr. Tucker of the proposed act and approval of it by him cannot in any way affect his right to his seat. A man may know that B intends to blow up the Capitol, and he may rejoice in his heart that B is going to do it, and yet if A takes no part in the act, he is in no way compromised by it. Mr. Tucker

might be the most wicked man in the world and he might approve in his mind of every crime denounced by the decalogue, and yet if the voters of the Tenth district chose to send him to Congress his title to his seat would be as good as that of the Reverend Doctor Everett. But even if he actually participated in producing the alterations of names, then a question affecting his right to his seat would be raised which no judges, making their decision upon the principles that underlie our laws, would ever unseat him on, for the reason that the law would say however wicked it might have been in Mr. Tucker to take part in a proceeding of that sort, still it could not possibly, in the eye of the law and according to its provisions, have necessarily misled any voter, because the law had provided the special constable to give the illiterate voter correct information concerning his ballot, and it was the voter's duty, if he was in doubt, to rely upon that constable, and no tribunal construing law can assume that the constable would act dishonestly, without proof thereof. The act would be one going to the discredit of the election board and of the man Tucker, but not to the integrity of the election. It would be an act for which the State might make a law to punish the election officers and the candidate also, but it was one which could not, in the eye of the law, affect the power of the voter to cast his ballot according to his wishes because the constable was present to prepare his ballot according to his wishes, no matter how many different ballots there were, the integrity of the election would remain unimpaired, the maxim of the law being "utile per inutile non vitiatur." It would be, as we have so often said, a discreditable trick, because its purpose was to make the State of Virginia attempt to mislead her own voters; but as the law had supplied a means for the correction of the trick, it would be one that would work no legal injury to any one, though it would bring—as it has brought—great scandal on the good name of the State. This we take to be the law of the case.

We warned the Dispatch yesterday that it should be careful about the defenses it undertook to set up for people. It said on Wednesday that the alternating of names would be a vital thing to the cases of Messrs. Tucker, Otey, and McKenney. The Dispatch sees now that it would have "conceded" their cases out of court when there was no occasion for it at all. The trick which was practiced was, in our judgment, a most discreditable one, but even if Messrs. Tucker, Otey, and McKenney had participated in it, still the election should not be reversed on that account, because, in the law's eye, the constable was there, as the Dispatch itself has insisted, to protect the illiterate voter even from his own friends, and to nullify all evil consequences which wicked men had plotted.

But we warned the Dispatch, and now repeat the warning, to be careful how it defends its friends. It is more liable to get them into trouble than to do them good, when defending them.

But, since questions are in order, we again ask the Dispatch why did it represent to the public that the Attorney-General had given an opinion that the electoral boards might alternate names on a number of ballots at the same precinct, and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth had sent this opinion to the electoral board "for their guidance," when the Attorney-General had never given such an opinion, and, thought just the reverse, and when the Secretary of the Commonwealth had never sent out any such circular?

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S REPLY.

We published yesterday in full the answer of the Southern Railway Company to the application of its trainmen for an increase of pay. Without now going into the merits of the answer, but suggesting to every one who is interested to read it and judge for himself, it is to be noted that this method of a great railway system, answering the application of such a body of employees, is most commendable. The public are deeply concerned, and to them at last must the appeal be made to sustain one side or the other in the event of a serious or irreconcilable disagreement. The tribunal before which such cases are really tried is the bar of public intelligence and conscience, and the sooner the facts are brought out, the sooner will the public mind become settled upon the right of the case. The Southern Railway Company has done most wisely, not only to send its statement to every employee affected by the adjustment, but to publish it to the world so that all may know. Though it is an ex parte statement, and the good rule of "hearing the other side" should never be ignored, it is a very strong statement, and we will await with interest the reply of the trainmen, if they intend to make one.

In a speech before a joint committee of the Georgia Legislature, made about three years ago, we heard facts and figures intended to show—and to our mind did show—that nowhere on earth was there as much service rendered by railroads for so little pay as was rendered by the railroads of our South Atlantic States. Whether it is due to cut-throat, cut-rate competition, or railroad commissions, or their liberal support of manufacturing and mining industries, or to all of these, we cannot say, but with a few exceptions, the railroads have had a hard time, and have worn themselves and their owners out in transporting freight at unprofitable rates.

We know of millions of money that have been honestly, and, as was thought, judiciously spent in southern railroads, which are now not paying one cent to the investors.

It would seem, therefore, that this was hardly a favorable time to put wages back to the rates of what were considered comparatively boom times, but which were really depressive times. While we have great faith that the South will promptly respond to the return of prosperity, yet it will not invite new enterprises to have it known that southern railroads are only staggering along, and that their employees do not recognize that these are hard times.

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"I go to seek Bissell" is said by a New York paper to be the way Mr. Cleveland puts it when he starts to partake of liquid refreshments, and the phrase is having a run in official circles. It is a little hard on the President, though, for after he has once found Bissell, he could not consistently "seek him" again. The famous remark of "a

certain Governor to another Governor is suggested as the solution.

A singular state of relationship on a large scale is vouchered for by a Louisville exchange, which tells of a district school near Mt. Olivet, Ky., where fifty-five pupils are enrolled. Each pupil is related either by consanguinity or marriage to every other child in the school. One or the other of the parents of each of the fifty-five children was either a pupil or schoolmate with the present teacher.

Next year will be a leap year, and the last one for eight years. The leap years which fall in the last year of a century are not counted, so there will be only twenty-eight days in the February of 1900. Unappreciated maidens whose two score and ten have been spent in "refusing good offers" have our sincere sympathy.

One of the celebrated Sloss furnaces in the Tennessee-Alabama ore region is turning out pig iron at a cost of 37 per ton, says a Philadelphia exchange. With phenomenal advantages phenomenally low prices might reasonably have been expected from the southern furnaces, but 37 per ton is still astonishing.

"Tribly" has even reached the sugar swamps of Louisiana. It is the name of a railroad station established by a southern railway company a few weeks ago. It is away down among the swamps of the Gulf coast, and consists at present of a frame station, a store and some two or three houses.

A revolution by telephone seems to be one of the near possibilities. The Duke of Orleans, who held himself in readiness at Dover during France's recent Presidential and Cabinet crisis, hired the exclusive use of the telephone between England and Paris for twenty-four hours.

It is not surprising that St. Valentine's Day is losing the custom of its observance in America. The sentimental frivolity of sending anonymous valentines is a little too underhanded and roundabout to be perpetuated by frank and straightforward Americans.

The death of Marshal Canrobert recalls the fact that it is to him that we owe the historic remark: "It is magnificent, but it is not war." The words were uttered as he watched the famous charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava.

William McKinley is certainly a nervy fellow. He is now dangerously near the enemy's territory. He will "do" the Albany Legislature next. Poor Tom Reed with half of his prestige gone in the House, too. But Maine is a "hoodoo" State anyhow.

Senator Sherman frankly admits that the Republicans are as much divided on the currency question as the Democrats. When a Republican minority fails to agree on a question it must, indeed, be a knotty one.

A man in Bremen has invented a kind of "oil bomb" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

Tom Platt ought to welcome the approaching arrival of Bill Cook in New York. He might be useful in helping to "hold-up" some of Strong's appointments.

If the man who wrote "Beautiful Snow" had only waited until it began to melt the world might have been spared that paradoxical effusion.

There was precious little comfort for Tom-Cat Platt in Mayor Strong's first stroke of the political axe. No "me-too" Platt in those plums. Who's afraid?

His Boss-ship, Hon. Tom Cream-Fallen Platt, could probably wear a tile a couple of sizes smaller with perfect comfort this morning.

Circumstances certainly must alter cases. Life Pence, now that he has become a railroad vice-president, is no longer Populistic in his ideas.

It is hoped that the recent marine delays and disasters will deter certain foreigners from undertaking so perilous a journey.

Bill Cook's wish is granted. He is given forty-five years in which to repent.

Old Ocean's Valentine, La Gasconne, was indeed a welcome one.

Justice John's Court.

In the Police Court yesterday Lillie Rose (colored) was fined \$25 and costs for being disorderly on the street. She was also sent to jail for thirty days in default of \$100 surety.

Harry Richmond and Arthur Allen (both colored) were charged with being disorderly on the street, but their case was continued until to-day.

John Steward (colored) had to pay \$2 and costs for being drunk.

Daniel Hill (colored) had to pay \$3 and costs for a similar offense, and he was also given thirty days in jail in default of \$100 surety.

Stue Bandy was sent to jail for thirty days in default of \$100 surety for being drunk.

Emma Foster (colored) was charged with being disorderly on the street. She failed to appear when her case was called, and an attachment had to be issued against her.

Littleton Smith and Patrick Smith (both colored) were charged with stealing a lot of sleigh bells from Robert Marshall. They were sent to jail for sixty days in default of \$100 surety on the charge of being suspicious characters.

J. D. Daly, charged with obtaining \$20 under false pretenses from Mrs. E. J. Shea, waived examination and was sent on to the grand jury.

Charles Randolph (colored) was charged with stealing a gold watch from John Bertel, but his case was continued until next Wednesday in order to secure additional evidence.

Members of the Colonial Committee.

Dr. Luyo has presented a collection of 220 human brains, carefully prepared and classified, during his twenty years' service at the Salpêtrière and Charité Hospitals, to the Paris Faculty of Medicine for the Dupuytren Museum. The collection included the only preserved brain of a hypnotized subject in existence.

Richard Sugden, of Spencer, Mass., in his will left a business block in that place valued at \$25,000 to the town of the public library. Mr. Sugden's house is given to the town for an old ladies' home.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

There Must be something to Make Up for Extravagant Styles.



AN INDOOR WAIST. It is one of the compensations of present extravagances in fashion that it makes not a particle of difference how many various and motley materials you can combine in the same gown. It is taken for granted that the sleeves are different from the rest of the dress. They are usually velvet, but any kind of fancy silk will do as well.

There is no spot in the gown which is lacking in any way, a piece of lace can be used to fill in, and with a bit of ribbon to conceal the joining places the effect is good. Thus a whole dress, or, at any rate, a whole waist, can be made from a few pieces like a patchwork quilt, and it's all right, because it's fashionable.

Nothing is more useful to cover up a soiled place than a little lace. I have seen an entirely new waist made out of an old soiled blue and white silk one. A patch of blue crepe de chine formed the yoke, and some wide lace fell from here to the waist line, concealing many an ugly spot, but not obscuring the lines of the figure. The crepe de chine formed lower sleeves in place of the old soiled ones, and the whole looked like a new waist.

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while this stock is on sale. We append a few prices to indicate what the day shall bring forth to the economical and industrious.

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- Original Prices. Present Prices. 20 Children's Lace Thread Hose, 10c. 12-14 Children's Cotton Hose, 10c. 15c to 20c Children's and Ladies' Hose. 25c and 50c Infants' Blank Socks, 10c. 25c Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 10c.

- KNIT UNDERWEAR. 25c Ladies' Balbriggan Summer Vests, 5c. 50c Ladies' Gauze Vests, 10c. 50c Ladies' Low Neck and Short-Sleeve Winter Merino Vests, 15c. 50c Children's All-Wool Ribbed Vests, 10c. 50c Men's Heavy Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, 10c.

- LINENS AND WHITE GOODS. 12-14-16 to 18c All-White Towels, 5c. 12-14-16 Table Cloth, fringed, 10c. 12-14-16 Table Cloth, colored border, 10c. 40c White Table Damask, 25c. 25c Turkey Red Table Damask, 15c. 25c Dinner Napkins, 10c. 25c Linen Towels, 10c.

- Great quantities of SILKS and DRESS GOODS thrown out. Original Prices. Remnant Prices. 1 1/2 Yard Black Beau de Sable, 75c. 50c Beau de Sable, 25c. 25c Colored China Silk, 10c. 50c Black Fulle, 25c. 1 1/2 Yard Black Duchesse, 50c. 50c White Armure Beugalline, 25c. 50c Black Silk, 25c.

- BLACK DRESS GOODS. 50c All-Wool Satin de Chine, 25c. 12-14-16 Whip Cord, 10c. 50c Camel's Hair Serge, 25c. 1 1/2 Yard Black Cheviot, 50c. 1 1/2 Yard Black Cheviot, 50c. 1 1/2 Yard Imperial Serge, 50c. 1 1/2 Yard Warp Henrietta, 50c. 1 1/2 Yard Priestley's All-Wool Henrietta, 50c.

- A great quantity of cast-offs will be found in all the various departments of Dress Goods, Cotton Fabrics, Ribbons, Ladies' and Children's Wraps, Blankets, White Goods, Books, etc. All and everything marked in plain figures with original and Remnant Prices to show the savings—as for instance:

- Original Prices. Remnant Prices. 6-14c Yard-White Bleached Cotton, 2-3-4c. 6-14c Yard-White Bleached Cotton, 2-3-4c. 20c Bleached Sheetings, 12-14c. 10c Irish Lawn, 5c.

- READY-MADE. 1 1/2 Yard Ladies' Suit, 5-10c. 12-14c Gray Ladies' Suit, 5-10c.

The Cohen Co.

VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$60,000.

J. B. PACE, President; MANN S. QUARLES, Vice-President; JOHN MORTON, Secretary and Treasurer; R. L. TRAYLOR, Manager Insurance Department; CHRISTIAN & CHRISTIAN, Advisory Counsel; WILLIAM ELLISON, Abstract Lawyer.

This Company, under its charter, can accept and execute trusts, by will or otherwise in any court of the State, become executor, administrator, assignee, receiver, guardian, trustee, etc., and act in any fiduciary capacity in which an individual can act. Acts as trustee under mortgage for railroads and other corporations; negotiates the bonds of cities, towns, counties and corporations.

Negotiates and makes loans on first-class property or approved collaterals, accepting nothing that is not good beyond question, as to title and value. Offers to investors real estate first mortgage 6 per cent. live and ten year gold bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.

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As agents or fire and life insurance companies, this Company can offer you, free from tariff restrictions, safe and satisfactory insurance against fire, or can furnish you with a policy on your life in the "old reliable" NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, than which none can offer more satisfactory terms or provide you with better security.

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